REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,343.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisements will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1917 Tons, 2 O H. P., Commander H. A. STREET, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 13th November Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel will leave Kurrachee for London on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th instant, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22rd October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 3,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1875 at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Galle	16
„ Cannanore	10	„ Negapatam	19
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	23
„ T ll heery	11	„ Visagapatam	24
„ Cal ut	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Cajingapatam	25
„ Cochin	12	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Alleppey	12	„ False Point	26
„ Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSHIRE	24
„ Cutch	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Fao	25
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bushire	26
„ Linga	16	„ Linga	Dec. 1
„ Bushire	18	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	20	„ Muscat	4
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Guader	6
Arrive Bussorah	21	„ Kurrachee	10
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 13 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. McALLAN will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avear, as above on TUESDAY, the 9th November 1875, at 5 P.M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vinadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
[No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	8th—Southampton.
TENASSERIM	A. H. Johnson	2699	400	11th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon,

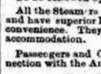
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CEYLON, (2,012 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Bimlipatam and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.



THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,977 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. Macka', will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, positively on WEDNESDAY, 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Has also been made to the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 18 days, including all stoppages.

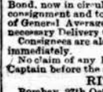
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Octobe

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

Vessels.	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTO IA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2390	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
CASPIAN	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NOTICE.—The Steamer J. C. STEVENSON having arrived from LONDON under General Average, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to pass the Average Bond, now in circulation, to record therein the value of their consignment and to PAY US a Deposit of 2 per cent on account of General Average Expenses. On receipt of the amount, the necessary Delivery Orders will be granted.

Consignees are also requested to take delivery of their Goods immediately.

No claim of any kind will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain before the steamer's departure.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, Captain Andrews, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be RESPONSIBLE for the CONDITION of any PACKAGE after it has LEFT the Ship's Deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 1st November 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery belonging to the Estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman, viz:—

8 Three-stringed pearl bangles, 1 pair pearl bracelets, 1 diamond ring, 2 diamond earrings, 1 brilliant ear-ring, 1 pearl earring, 2 pearl chokrs, 2 brilliant nose rings, 2 emerald rings, 1 ruby ring, 1 double-cased gold English watch by James Mc Abe, 2 gold open faced English watches by John Jones, 1 gold Lady's watch, 1 gold English watch and 5 gold neck chains.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising glass and crockeryware, carved blackwood chiffonier, pier tables, teapoys, conversation couches, drawing-room chairs, without arm chairs, round table, cupboard, easy chairs, bedstead, dispense cupboard, carpet, single and double w ll-shades, plated curry dishes, single and 3 light lamps, globe lamps, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late W. G. Lewis, Engineer H.M.'s Kwangtung, comprising uniform and wearing apparel, portmanteaux and sundry articles.

Also by order of the Administrator General all the effects of the late W. E. Crages, consisting of wearing apparel, reading books and sundry articles.

Also by order of the Administrator General the effects of the late David Craggs, comprising wearing apparel and sundry articles.

Also the effects of the late William Wood, Chief Mate of the Royal Sovereign comprising wearing apparel, a quadrant, charts, nautical books, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their rooms, Military Square No. 1, Fort.

1 case sample goods, 1 case woollen cloth, 3 cases spare shades white flowered, 2 cases spare coloured shades, 1 case kerosine lamp burners, 2 cases kerosine lamp chimneys, 2 cases globes for gas and kerosine lamps, 1 case spare chandelier furniture, drops, &c.

A few lots of furniture.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee Moorchhoy Vibhookhand's, Esq., on account and risk of Madhowdass Gheha, the Mortgagor, the following shares:—

7 Shares in the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, No. 769 to 775.

7 Shares in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 764 to 770.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION AND REWARD.—LOST, Rs. 5 0 Note, No. 070—24414, on Poona station. Parties holding the same shall be responsible after this intimation but on returning the same to the owner will be Rewarded 50 Rupees.

D. H. & SONS,
Mazagon, Bazaar Street.

PHOSPHODYNE.

WE regret that owing to the DELAY attending the ARRIVAL of the S.S. DECCAN'S CARGO, we shall be UNABLE to EXECUTE ORDERS for the above VALUABLE MEDICINE until the 10th or 11th November. All orders received have been registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold, Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver, Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Price—Rupees Four.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY,

THIS EVENING & UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY, (FROM AUSTRALIA.)

PATRONISED BY

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, AND THE GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, &c., &c.,

Will give their THIRD ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

DOORS OPEN AT 8:30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILLIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

Mr. J. LOCK GRAY begs to announce he will give an ORGAN RECITAL IN THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1875, AT 5:30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Organ Concerto, No. 2	Handel.
Song.....La parlate d'amor	Gounod.
Miss Lizzie Carandini. (Faust)	
Organ Solo..... Air with Variations	Hesse.
Song with Organ accompaniment. Margaret	Gounod.
Miss Fannie Carandini.	
Song ..... "Out on the Rocks"	Madame Dolby.
Miss Lizzie Carandini.	
Organ Solo .....Andante	Batiste.
Vocal Duet .....Io vivo Ethno	Campana.
Misses Fannie and Lizzie Carandini.	
Organ Fantasia	Extempore.
Cavatina ..... Un' voce" (Il Barbiere)	Rossini.
Organ Solo .....Overture Zampa	Herold.

TICKETS may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ADMISSION—Rs. 2.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt. C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Gujerati of THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The SPECIAL GENERAL and the QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY already advertised will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 3 and 5 P.M. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd November 1875.

NOTICE.—The E. P. and MEMBERS of MOUNT ZION PRECEPTORY—Meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on FRIDAY, 5th inst., will be happy to WELCOME to the Preceptory Gentlemen who belong to the Order of the Temple.

Intending Visitors will oblige by sending in their names, &c not later than 8 P.M. on the 4th inst., to C. E. MITCHELL, Esq., Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

H. W. BARROW.
Municipal Office.

Bombay, 2nd November 1875.

FOR SALE, TWO fast sailing Teak built, Coppered and Copper fastened STEAM YATCHS, measuring:—

40 Feet long 9½ Feet Beam & 4½ Feet deep.
36 Do. do. 7½ do. do. & 4 do. do.

Apply to PESTONJEE NOSSERWANJEE, at the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, Mazagon.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. STEPHENSON.

		p. yd.
GRENADINES—Black Ground with	White Stripes	5 as.
Do. „	Blue Stripes	5 as.
Do. „	Green Stripes	5 as.
Do. Blue Ground with	White Stripes	6 as.
Do. Pink Ground „	„	6 as.
Do. White Ground with	Blue Stripes	7 as.
Do. „	Pink Stripes	7 as.
Do. Blue Ground with	Raised Stripes	8 as.
Do. Pink Ground „	„	8 as.
Do. Mauve Ground „	„	8 as.
Do. All Black, plain		6 as.
Do. do.	Raised Stripes	7 as.
Do. All White, plain		9 as.
Do. „	Raised Stripes	10 as.
Do. All Colours, best quality, Satin Stripes		Rs. 1-2
JAPANESE SILKS—imitation		7 as.
Do. real fancy colour		Rs. 1-4
Do. do. striped	from 14 as. to	Rs. 1-2
Do. best quality, new designs		Rs. 2
SILKS—Black	from Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
Do. Coloured	from Rs. 3 to	Rs. 5
WOOLLENS—Plain		10 as.
Do. Satin Striped		14 as.
Do. Silk mixture		Rs. 1-4
Do. Best coloured		Rs. 1-6
ITALIAN CLOTH, with Satin Stripes		Rs. 1-6

	p. doz.
TOWELS—Honeycomb Face Towels	Rs. 2-8
Do. Better quality	„ 3-8
TOWELS—best quality	„ 6
TURKISH TOWELS—Grey unbleached	„ 6
Do. best quality	„ 9
Do. Bleached	„ 9
Do. best quality	„ 10
Do. very best, extra large	„ 20
BATHING GOWNS, made from best Turkish Towels	Rs. 14 each.

Also a large Stock of Oxford Cloth, Skirtings, Scotch Tartans, Cashmeres, &c.

A splendid assortment of French Muslins expected per s.s. Deccan.

KID GLOVES ..... Rs. 2 per pair.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
30, MEDOWS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR OCTOBER 1875.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical friends and constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch on all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS JUST TO HAND.

WHITE STRIPED PIQUES.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Brown Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Green Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch (3 Black Stripe), 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Black Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with 1/16 inch Green Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Red Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch BlackStripe 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

COLORED STRIPED MUSLINS.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Violet Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Pink Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Violet Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Pink Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with Pink Pin Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with Blue Pin Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Black Australian horses, 8 years, 16 hands, perfectly broken and thoroughly quiet in double harness, Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Grey Arab horses, 14-2, fast in single and double harness, both ride well, an English Miniature circular-fronted Brougham and set of double harness in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,800.

A Bright Chesnut Australian mare, 5 years, 15 hands, is being regularly ridden by a lady, and has also been broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome dark Chesnut Australian gelding, about 9 years, 15-1 high, has a beautiful temper and very stylish, Rs. 1,000.

A Dark Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2½, an excellent mover and up to weight, would make a first charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Arab, with good blood, 6 years, 14-1 high, a capital hack for cross country, Rs. 800.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 9 years, 15-1 high, an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Grey Gulf Arab, 15 hands, a good hack for district work, or second charger, Rs. 350.

An exceedingly handsome bright Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, with beautiful paces, and has always carried a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Black Persian Horse, 7 years, 14-3, very fast in harness, a dog cart by "Simpson" of Madras, and set of harness, in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMILTON and GRIEVE'S DRY CHAMPAGNE (the Wine used at the Byculla Club), Rs. 47 per dozen. Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU by Laurie and Marker, with a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, about 17 hands high. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY, Cumballa Hill, or No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announcing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

ON HAND.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS & RIFLES.

D. B. Express Rifle, 500 guage, complete, Rs. 500 | D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Gun, complete, Rs. 250

CASHMERE SHAWLS & RAMPUR CHADERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home. Apply to

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
8, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Present from to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!

National Song.

Composed by CORNELIUS RICHARDS.

Sent with Words and Piano Accompaniment ..... Rs. 2-0
Pianoforte, arrangement by Brinley Richards ..... „ 1-0
Pianoforte, easy arrangement by B. Richards ..... „ 1-8
Pianoforte, easy Duet by B. Richards ..... „ 2-0
Pianoforte very easy, finger ed by Smallwood ..... „ 0-8
Pianoforte very easy, "Home Treasures" ..... „ 0-4

Pianoforte, very easy, favorite, "Daw Dream" ..... Rs. 0-8

*The arrangements marked * are also suitable for the Harmonium.*

Arranged for Military Band ..... „ 3-0
Arranged for Orchestral Band ..... „ 3-0

NEW LISTS OF POPULAR SONGS AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND NOVEMBER 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, the sales being 12,000 bales, but Reuter's list of quotations showed no alteration.

This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 6,000.

From New York, yesterday's message reports a decline in Mid. Uplands from 14¼ to 13¾ cents. per lb., owing doubtless to the heavy receipts. Gold is unchanged at 116. Exchange on London has advanced from dlrs. 4·78 to dlrs. 4·79 per £ Sterling. The movements of Cotton to the ports are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Two days' Receipts ...	37,000	25,000	34,000
Three days' do ...	57,000	44,000	58,000
Receipts since 1st Sept. ...	799,000	697,000	537,000

Wheat has declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter, but in the London General Produce Markets there is no change of any kind.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼.

French Rentes at 1050. Bar Silver remains at 57d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as usual on the day after the mail, has been very quiet. Any business done has been almost entirely confined to Bank bills, for which rates are unaltered, but of Private Paper there is next to nothing offering and transactions would be practicable at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's figures. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d.	13-16 per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	11-32 ,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10d.	7-32 ,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10d.	9-32 ,,

On Calcutta no transactions have been reported in Private Paper, but the Accountant General is still offering to draw demand at 1¼ per cent. discount which makes the quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at former values but with no great disposition to do business either on the part of buyers or sellers. We call Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay's and Bank of Bengal shares have both undergone a considerable decline owing to the action of Government in realising their shares. The former have fallen to Rs. 670 and the latter to Rs. 1,300. Spinning Companies continue to give way. In Dhurumsey's our quotation shows a drop of Rs. 25, in Great Eastern's Rs. 15, Hindustan Rs. 15, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 per share.

The COTTON MARKET is virtually closed for the time being. Only a few odd and end purchases are made for export and it is evident there is not likely to be much change now until after the holidays. Prices are not altered in any way.

FREIGHTS are in the same position as before. For the Canal steamers on the berth for Liverpool £1-12-6 to £1-15 is the quotation but only small parcels are shipping at that level, larger shippers holding out for 30s., at which, however, there is no tonnage available. By sail there is no quotation.

PIECE Goods are firm but unchanged in price. The demand both in the Bazaar and from first hands is on a very fair scale, considering the present interruptions to trade, and there is every appearance of an active business ere long.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,300
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New ...	670
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
20,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	203
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	492½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)..	475
1,000	350	all	42 p.a.	Indian Press Co.	310
250	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	825 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co ...	75
1,000	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	110
892	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co....	1,125
150	5,500	all	150 p.c.	Fort Press Co.....	3,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	260
200	500	all	100 r.s.	French Press Co.	450
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	250	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
200	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	650
400	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525 xd
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
480	1,000	..	125p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,175
600	2,500	all	150	Allianoe Spinning	2,500
600	3,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,425
900	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	995
2 400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	135
1,000	750	750	...	Colaba Spinning	705
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	795
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	880
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	905
700	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	900
750	1,000	all	65 p.a.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	940
...	800	...	...	Khandelah Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U Spinning	825
2,250	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit'...	1,750
1,05	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	40 p.c.	Oriental	635
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of W. Spinning	925
110	1,000	1,000	300 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning ...	220
500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share..	235

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,105
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	3,000	2 000	70 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	1,400	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	195

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

490	187·50	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	954	
490	108·14	8 do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126	
490	65· 7	3 do.	Ditto	72	
490	21·15	1 do.	Ditto	22	
100	1,000	600	6 do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
490	196·8	15 do.	Do. New Shares.....	220	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company..	62
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	625
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co.	140 xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	84
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Thacker & Co.....	290
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	1192	...	China Bank of	1
...	...	...	...	Is Bank East Ind	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and forty four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EMILE DE GIRARDINO, 451 tons, aptain E. Guillan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with 13,661 Indian maund salt, and general cargo.

THE BRIG CENTAURE, 214 tons, Captain J. Garnier which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Mauritius (September 13th), brought a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP Z. RING, 1371 tons Captain R. Moran, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst from Liverpool (July 5th), brought a cargo of 1,965 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GLENCORA, 1,066 tons, Captain W. Mitchell, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Rangoon, (August 1st), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S, AVOCA, 904 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail, Colonel Rose, as passenger for Sydney, 1,511 chests opium, and general cargo.

THE SHIP TYTHONUS, 1152 tons, Captain T. G. Andrews, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from London (July 2nd), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. Reynolds as passenger for Vingoria. For the different ports thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Polly	Wood.....	Mauritius, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Avoca (s)	Torbock.....	China, &c.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Avern	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pearl, Ashton, Coast and Cutch.

Barque Emile de Girardin, Guillans, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:

Steamer Akbar, to Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 2.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s, 39 cases claret, Cutter, Palmer and Co; 7 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co; 19 cases slate pencils, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Carodoc s, 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Okell.

Clive s, 3 casks bolts and nuts, and 50 bundles buckets, Edoe, Hoptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 1 case orsiudoe, Tezpali Cama.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 66 cases brandy, The L A and A Company.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 1,400 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 354 bales cotton, Khairam Saligram; 56 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.

Europa s, 10 bales hides, G R Purvis 275 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 23 bales wool, Mookjee Jaitha and Co; 2 108 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 150 bales cotton, Bhunraw Bhunjee; 5 bales wool, Hurridass Ganjee Coomassie s, 2 100 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Atlanta s, 9 bales cotton, Samurmull Sobhagmull; 55 bales wool, Goculdass, Toolseedas; 40 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 2000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bundles horns, Hoosen Hasum; 50 bundles horns, Mahammed Sullaman; 7 bales hides, Dawood Mahamed; 8 bales hides, Sackoor Futtaybhoy; 8 bales hides, Abdoola Sackoor; 12 cases peacock feather, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 10 cases peacock feather, 150 bundles myrabolams, and 27 candies cruttonseed, Joosub Ussuff; 11 bundles deer horns, 67 bundles B horns, and 2 bundles horns tips, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 2,700 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 600 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 20 bales twist, Dyal Ruttonsee; 3 chests opium Veechund Jetha; 29 chests opium, Tata and Co; 26 chests opium, Nurrow Kessowjee and Co; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 31 chests opium, Jairaibhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, Goolraz Sungaree; 10 chests opium, Gungabax Sajeoram.

Adria s, 7 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 60 packages raisins, Hassanbhoy Somjee; 50 bales cotton, Ebrem Nowrojee and Co; 55 bales cotton, S N Tulatee; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s, 8 chests opium, Napechund Nowrungroy; 9½ chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 30.

Were, Lieut Bombay 2nd Baloochees, on duty, from Mhow.

Smith, Capt. in, Bengal 3rd Goorka Regt on furlough, from Almora.

OCTOBER 31.

Biffen an, Captain, Bombay 108th Regt on leave, from Neemuch.

Brown, Colonel, Bombay 20th Regt N I. on leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 1st.

Waller, Sub Ins. Bombay Army Medl. on duty, from Poona.

Hopkins, Lieut, Bengal R A. on duty, from Feroozepore.

Wilter Sub Lieut, Bombay 66th Re t, on leave, from Poona.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, n leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Smith, Captain, Bengal 3rd Goorka Regt, on furlough, to England.

NOVEMBER 2.

Hasman, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Nuggur.

Allen, Lieut. Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

Robertson, Lieut, Madras 107th ent, on leave, to Secundrabad.

Robertson, Major, Bengal 4th Regt, on leave, to Calcutta.

Aylmer, Lieut, Madras 16th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.

Maitland, Captain, Madras 16th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.

Blagrove, Sub Lieut Bengal 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.

Peters, Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 30.)

Maj C H Plowden, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough granted to him on the 22rd inst.

Capt H H H Hallet, Asst Comsr, transferred to Hoshangabad Dist, assumed charge of his duties at Pachmarhi station on the 23th inst., before noon.

Ten days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comsr, Nimar, from the 10th inst.

Mr S B Hennessy, Asst Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Nimar, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Playfair.

Lt-Col Playfair availed himself of the ten days' privilege leave, on the 10th inst, before noon, making over charge of the Nimar Dist to Mr Hennessy, Offg Depy Comsr.

Mr Ludewick, Clerk, 5th grade, attached to Hinganghat Division, Wardah Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 19th inst.

Mr R Crawford, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Eastern Division, reported his return to duty on the 21st instant, from the two months' privilege leave of absence granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 93, dated 22nd July last.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 30.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Sealy, Offg Supt, has been granted, by the Actg Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave of absence under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, for two months and four days from the 2nd Nov 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Mr J Trimmer, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, in Notification No 8, dated 29th June 1875, has been commuted by the Actg Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, into twelve months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3 and 14 of Supp ement F, of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col W D Dickson, Political Agent, 3rd class, and Cant Mag, Neemuch, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr F A H Elliot, Educational Insp, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th Nov 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The chances in the Berar Police, in consequence on the departure of Mr C J Jameson, Dist Supt of Police Haidrabad Assigned Dists, on privilege leave, published in Notification No 82, dated 7th Sept 1875, will have effect from the 3rd Aug instead of the 3rd Sept, as therein stated.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr T H Rendell, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th inst.

In continuation of Notification No. 46, dated 19th inst, Mr. Francis Bell, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted subsidiary leave in accordance with section 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr C. W. Stapleton, appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Overseer, 2nd grade, on probation, in P W Dis t Notification No. 397 dated 8th Oct 1875, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Lt H J Morgan, R S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on return from furlough is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Capt G D'A Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Exr Engr of the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lt Nicholson, R E, on privilege leave.

With reference to Notification No 27, dated the 21st inst, Mr W Blake, Asst Engr, 1st grade a tached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave on the morning of the 16th inst.

With reference to notification No 27 of 22nd April 1875, by the Inspr Genl, Military Works, Maj M Orobard, Barrack Master, Meerut Division, Military Works, has received from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 4th Oct 1875.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 16 of 21st July 1875, Mr C Turner, R E, Engr, 4th grade Military Works, returned from three months' special leave on the 18th Oct 1875.

Capt C Cooke, Ass Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of Su tdg Engr 3rd circle, Military Works, is transferred to the Aera Division, Military Works which he joined on the forenoon of 4th Oct 75.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 26 of 4th Sept 1875, Brevet Col J J Dansey, Barrack Master Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself of thirty days' privilege leave on the 15th inst

Mr R Berry, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, transferred to this Circle in Suptdg Genl's Notification N 72, dated 24th Aug 1874, is posted to the 1st Peshawur Divisi n, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 24th current.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Leave on medical certificate from the 15th to the 24th Sep 1875, was granted to the late Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, in e tension of the leave granted him in Govt of Bengal, P W Dept, Notification No 36 of the 8th April 1875.

Mr W Mellor, Chief Storekeeper, Punjab Northern Sta'e Railway, has been g ant-d by H M's Secy of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted him in D rector's Notification No 81 of the 7th May 1875.

Lt B Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate with effect from the 10th Sept. 1875.

Mr J M Cannon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted by H M Secy of State three months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 36 of the 9th Feb, 1875.

Mr P J Boiff, Ex Engr 3rd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr A B Hennessy, 2nd Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his return from furlough on the 12th Oct 1875, and is transferred to he Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State R ilway, is granted one month's l ave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st Oct 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 440 of 21st Oct 1875. Mr G Hawkes, Probationary S ore-keeper, 2nd grade, is posted to the Eorthern Bengal State Railway.

Mr W Nethersole, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C W Hodson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself on the 15th Sept of the one months privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 12 of 6th Sept last, and reported his return to duty of the forenoon of the 15th inst.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 69, dated 12th April 1875, by the Director of State Railways, Mr. C Thompson, Storekeeper 2nd grade, reported his de arture for the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the 6th Oct 1875.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Notification No 11, dated 9th ultimo, Serg P Collins, Overseer 1st grade, reported his return to duty at ajmere from six weeks' privilege leave on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

The unexpired portion of his leave for one day is cancelled.

With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 21st Aug 1875, Mr W C Rennie, Asst Engr, No. 2 Survey Party, reported his return to duty at Agra from two months' privilege, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

The privilege leave granted to Supervisor Mr J C Porter, in two instalments of six weeks each in Notifications No. 9, dated 29th June, and No. 12 of 11th Aug, is commuted into three months' privilege leave commencing from the 28th June 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Grant, Asst Engr, No 2 Jaipur Division, is transferred to No 1 Nator Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E W Arundell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division, to Survey Division No 2, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th Oct 1875.

With reference to Notification No 90, dated 28th Aug 1875, Mr T Lawson, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Extension Survey Division No 1 of the Survey Circle.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 38, dated 23rd June 1875, and resumed charge of the 1st Sub-division, Fatehabad Division, on the forenoon of the 5th Oct 1875.

Mr H Davis, Asst Engr, returned on the 1st Oct 1875, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 37, dated 21st June 1875.

Mr G C Woods, 5th Engr, 3rd grade, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal o the Manager, Open Line, Holkar State Railway, by order of the Director of State Railways left the Fateh bad Division, to which he was attached, on the forenoon of the 19th Oct 1875

Mr J Wilkinson, Sub-Storekeeper, 2nd grade, Fatehabad Division, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 85, dated 22nd Sept 1875, from the 19th Sept to the 18th Oct 1875.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No 107 of the 30th Sept 1875, Mr P Gilhooly, Supervisor, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, having reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 106 of 19th May 1875, on the forenoon of the 4th inst, the unexpired portion of the p rivilege leave is cancelled.

Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Indus B ige Division to the Upper Scinde Dist, and posted to the Gholtee Division.

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Mooltan Dist.

McInerny, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Moolt an Dist.

Mr E Lewis, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for fifty days, with effect from the 5th Nov. or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The f Dowing posting has been made by the Suptdg Engr, Moolt an Dist:—

Mr B A Maine, Supervisor, 1st grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After 1 packets
United Kingdom	Nov. 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 29 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 13 ...	5 P.M. ...	No ,,
China	,, 2 ...	4 P.M. ...	pakects
Mauritius and Reunion....	,, 22 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 22 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Ocrun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COUSSMAKER—September 17th, at Selsley Vicarage, Gloucester sh re, of diphtheria, Edith Shaw, only child of Capt. George Cousemaker.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DRUMMOND—FAIRBROTHER—November 1st, at Mhow Central India, by the Revd. Charles Waterh use, Maj r Drummond, 1st Grenadiers N I., to Emily, eldest daughter o, Lieut-Colonel Fairbrother, 25th Regiment, Native Ligh Infantry.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAMB—October 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of Assistant Apothecary J Lamb, of a s n.

STOKES—October 27 h, at the School House, Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. A Stokes, of a son.

WATTS—October 27th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles W. Watts, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARROLL—WALKER—October 26th, at Delhi, at St. James Church, by the Rev. A. Horsburg, M. A., Charles Carroll to Helen Herd, second daughter of Alexander Walker, Esq., of Lemon Park, Banff, Scotland.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

THE peculiar talents of Mr. Hope, the gentleman whom Lord Northbrook has, with nice discernment, selected to fill the office of Devil's Advocate to the Government of India, could hardly have found a more congenial field of exercise than is afforded by the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. Even the gratification he must have recently derived from his success in passing a Tariff Act in the teeth of public opinion and of well-known and sound principles of commercial legislation cannot be compared with the intense enjoyment he cannot but have found in taking up a Bill which is so unpopular that even that least sensitive of able revenue officers, Sir Barrow Ellis, was glad to let it drop. The object of this Bill is to prevent any inquiry by the Civil Courts of the Bombay Presidency into the absolute authority claimed by the Executive Government to resume at pleasure lands which have become private property by virtue of the prescriptive right conferred by a continuous occupation for perhaps as long a period as three-quarters of a century. We should have hesitated to state the case thus broadly, had not Mr. Hobhouse kindly saved us the trouble of trying to interpret the exact meaning of the Bill by saying frankly that "we (the State) have to be especially "careful to see that the public at large are "not made to suffer by the mere circumstance "that particular lands have in fact been held as "exempt, or have been assessed at the same "rate, *for long periods of time.*' Mr. Hobhouse should at least have stated what limits he assigns for his "long periods of time" The principle he asserts, without limitations, is simply this:—that the Government of India has the right to tax all landed property up to any extent which may seem to it advisable, and that persons claiming exemption from taxation for their own estates on the ground of an undisputed inheritance of the property at a fixed rate of assessment for (say) three generations shall be debarred from a remedy by being forbidden to sue the Government in the Civil Courts. To make the matter plainer, Mr. Hobhouse goes on to quote the Canara Land Case, which he describes in these words :—"The inhabitants of a considerable tract of "country in Canara have claimed what is in "effect a permanent settlement of the land-"revenue. They cannot point to any Regulation "or formal act of Government; but they rely on "promises alleged to have been made by Sir "Thomas Munro, on certain kowls or leases "alleged to have been granted by British officers "in charge of the district, and on the allegation "that their assessments have in fact been un-"changed for a great number of years. I am "speaking of the case at great disadvantage, "because I have not read the judgment of the "Court. But I have read a memorandum upon "the case by the officer charged with its con-"duct, and I find that its decision involves an "accurate enquiry into the history of the "country and its administration from times "anterior to Hyder Ali down to the present "moment. Indeed, on some points the in-"vestigation goes back upwards of five "centuries; though here it rests upon materials "which appear to have been in the hands of Sir "Thomas Munro, but which now have dis-"appeared. The Government have been exposed "to nearly one thousand lawsuits instituted by "different landholders, each claiming a reduc-"tion of his assessment on the grounds I have "mentioned. Now we have no reason to com-"plain of the treatment of the case, for the "decision has gone in favour of the new and "increased assessment. But I say that such a "matter as this, even independently of its great "magnitude and consequent political importance, "is not a proper kind of case to bring before a "Court of law. And it is only a foretaste of what "will infalibily happen on a still larger scale "if we leave our Courts of law to be the "ultimate arbiters of all revenue questions." Now, if cultivators of the soil who believe themselves to hold land which is not liable to reassessment are to be precluded from submitting to a Civil Court the question whether or not an officer of the Revenue Survey has the right to seize their land and double or treble the assessment upon it, we can hardly understand what functions Civil Courts are intended to fulfil in this country. It is a sufficient advantage for the Government to have as Judges of the Civil Courts public servants who are dependent on the will of the Executive Government for promotion, and who are not likely therefore to err on the side of being too liberal to suitors who claim an exemption from payment of the land revenue demanded by the State. Mr. Hope is kind enough to admit that "the "establishment of Courts of Justice independent "of the Executive is a most important element "in the good government of a country." No such Courts, however, exist in India at the present moment. Only servants of Government are permitted to be Judges in India, and it is odd that the Government should, in such circumstances, shrink from meeting aggrieved landholders in a Court of Justice. It is urged that in a Civil Court the Judges only hear what evidence either party chooses to bring forward, and that they have not the technical knowledge qualifying them to pronounce a right judgment in revenue cases. But what prevents the Government, which is always a party to any land revenue suit, from laying before the Court all it has to say on its own behalf? and what technical knowledge of revenue matters is needed to enable an intelligent and unbiassed man to construe a letter by Sir Thomas Munro assuring to the landlords of Canara permanent occupation of their estates at a fixed rate of assesmen ?. If a Government so powerful as that of British India dares not meet its subjects fairly in a Court of Law presided over by its own nominees, then the policy which this Bill is designed to enforce looks like a policy of confiscation.

In the earlier period of the British connection with India, it was often found necessary, for the sake of introducing the rudiments of order into districts which had long been given over to anarchy, to commit executive and judicial powers to the same individual. Sir Thomas Munro, who effected the settlement of the districts below the Ghauts on the Madras side, and afterwards of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, had unlimited authority given him to decide all revenue cases; and he was always a strenuous advocate for the old system, by means of which he had gained his own reputation of keeping the revenue offices quite free from the control of the Civil Courts. But since Sir Thomas Munro's time a scientific division of official work has been effected with a completeness he never dreamt of, and it seems clear to us that Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the most far-seeing statesman of his time, legislated expressly for the prevention of the evils that he had seen arise out of the union of judicial and executive authority in the hands of one man, when he provided in Regulation XVII. of 1827 that "any person who should deem him "self aggreived by the Collector's decision" regarding the amount of land revenue he ought to pay "may file an action against the Collector "in the Civil Court." Mr. Elphinstone wisely confined the application of this law to the old prov

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE AT ADEN.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND NOV.

The Prince of Wales at Aden visited the tanks and breakfasted at the Borderers' Mess. He gave a dinner on board the Serapis.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ADEN.

ADEN, 1ST NOV., 11-40 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Camp, the road being lined with troops and thundering salutes were fired from the heights. The Prince partook of luncheon at the Residency, held a levee in the afternoon, and sailed for Bombay at 10 P.M.

His Royal Highness expressed great gratification with the arrangements that had been made for his arrival and reception at Aden.

BENGAL ITEMS.

CALCUTTA, 2ND NOV.

Sir Richard Temple arrived here yesterday evening.

SIMLA, 2ND NOV.

General Sir H. W. Norman left here this morning for Calcutta under the usual salute.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 1ST NOV.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

THE CUBA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, 2ND NOV.

President Grant has sent a note to the Madrid Government, urging a settlement of the Cuban Question, and recommending the independence of Cuba.

America and Spain are both strengthening their fleets.

LONDON, 1ST NOV.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	105
Bar Silver	57

Arrivals—Dorothy, Timor and Richmond.

THE Official News Report from Aden, from the 14th to the 23rd October, is that the French Corvette Laclocheterie arrived on the 19th and sailed on the 21st October for China. H. M. S. Lily was in port bound for China.

AT the approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi, novel and interesting trials are, it is said, to be made in artillery and rifle practice. In furtherance of the latter, all the Native Infantry regiments not yet so provided, are to be equipped with sniders.

THE South Indian Railway Company are said to be very busy trying to complete the Southern extension in order that the Prince may open it A beautiful saloon carriage is being constructed in the Railway workshops for the Prince, the cost of which will be Rs. 15,000.

THE prospectus of the Prince of Wales' Race Meeting at Madras announces that already five cups have been presented of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,500, and on or about the 7th December, when the races come off, it is not at all unlikely that some more will be presented.

SOME of the American papers publish the following paragraph:—Professor Marsh, during his researches at the West, discovered a fossil bird with well-formed teeth, and after making a critical examination of the curiosity, he concludes that it is intermediate between the bird and the reptile, and supplies one of the missing links in the Darwinian theory.

THE S. S. Duke of Sutherland, which arrived at Madras from London on the 28th October, has landed at the Madras Custom House, eight cases of "Royal Carriage Fittings," which are consigned to the South India Railway Company. They are intended, the *Madras Mail* says, as fittings for the carriages which are to convey H. R. H. the Prince of Wales down South.

THE *Pioneer* says that it is already understood, though not yet authoritatively announced, that Commissioners in the North-Western Provinces have been authorized to grant leave to all officers who wish to be present at Agra during the Prince's visit and can be spared from their posts without detriment to the public service. The Agra week, which will probably include the last three or four days of January and the first two or three of February, may be looked upon as a public holiday.

INVITATIONS to the Madras Club Ball will be issued on the following conditions:—I.—Invitations will be sent to subscribers, their wives, daughters and sisters. II.—Every bachelor, or married subscriber, whose family is absent, shall be entitled to nominate one lady guest. Subscribers taking one or more additional shares, shall for each share so taken be entitled to nominate one guest, and if that guest be married, his wife and daughters also. IV.—The names of all guests nominated, to be submitted to the Committee for approval by the 18th November.

THE Madras Government have approved of the following amended statement of military force to be assembled at Beypore, on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 240 rank and file of the 43rd from Cannanore; 100 rank and file with 1st Color of the same Regiment to form a guard of Honor; 60 rank and file from the Detachment at Calicut; 30 Gunners of No. 1 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery; 1 Wing of the 9th Regiment N. I. with 1st Color; 48th Regiment from Bellary; and 100 rank and file of this Regiment to form a Guard of Honor at the Pothanoor station.

IT was in 1610 that the society of merchants trading to the East Indies purchased of the Dutch East India Company a parcel of tea weighing 2 lb. 2 oz. as a present worthy of the King's acceptance. In 1669 the same society imported 150 lb., but it was not until 1715 that green tea made its first appearance in the United Kingdom. The total imports by that time had risen to 765,000 lb., the price a few years previously being 60s. per lb. In 1801 the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom amounted to 23,730,000 lb., averaging 1 lb. 8 oz. per head of the entire population; the price in bond was then 3s. per lb., and the duty 1s. 2½d. In 1825 the consumption of China tea is stated to have been 36,574,000 lb., but in the following year a rival appeared in the field. It is true the competition did not threaten to be very formidable, but the 32,000 lbs. of Assam tea imported in that year portended the 11,527,000 lbs. of India tea received in Great Britain during the twelve months ending the 31st of July 1875.

THE *Friend of India* must keep the following paragraph standing from week to week. No issue of the paper appears without it:—The report of the Deccan "ryots" and "riots" Commission is likely, we understand, to startle the public. What, however, should be done in the case is an extremely difficult question. One thing we believe will be found to be clear; that, unless by alterations in the law or otherwise, we can prevent the ryot from being reduced to a condition of serfdom to the sowcar, we have done more harm than good to him by the great gift of proprietary right. It may possibly be the fact that the revised rates of assessment have proved to be too high, now that prices have fallen so heavily in the Deccan. They have fallen, it is said, in the last three years, 50 per cent. in the ordinary food staples. The corrected rates will, it is hoped, be completed in time for this year's *jummabandy*. The question is one of minor importance altogether, however, to the grip which the moneyed class have obtained of the industry of the people. It will surprise many of our readers probably to learn that the assessments complained against, are but 3 to 4 annas over thousands of acres. It is not the assessment but the sowcar, that is the great difficulty.

THE system of "inquiry rooms" introduced by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, does not appear to be altogether a success; and at a conference of ministers held at Liverpool lately with reference to the continuance of the revival movement, the "abuses of the inquiry room" formed the subject of discussion. Young persons, it seems, have found means of enrolling themselves among the workers, some of them gaining admission to the room on the pretence of being "inquirers," and have been seen "talking unscriptural rubbish to persons old enough to be their grandfathers and grandmothers." A great many young men and young women, moreover, it is stated, use the inquiry room for the purpose of carrying on flirtations, and it was urged that too much caution could not be exercised in selecting the persons upon whom the responsibility rested of conversing with those who desire spiritual counsel. There can be no doubt, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, that the presence of these wolves in sheep's clothing ought not to be tolerated in any well-regulated inquiry room, but it is to be feared there will be much difficulty in detecting them. Perhaps the best plan would be to establish a preliminary penance of a sufficiently disagreeable nature—such as having the head shaved—as a test of sincerity.

THE German Socialists, whose journals suffer especially from the severity of the existing press laws, intend, it is said, to petition the next Reichstag for the re-establishment of the censorship. The remedy for their present discomfort appears, at first sight, rather violent; but it might, indeed, beneficially modify a situation which has become almost intolerable. Dr. Sonnemann, the editor of the *Frankfort Gazette*, who is again in prison as a recusant witness because he stands by the principle that the legal responsibility of the chief editor should annihilate those of his contributors, represents the great majority of his colleagues; and in many other countries a similar consensus of opinion on the part of the leaders of the daily press would render it impossible for any government to continue to act in opposition to it. But in Prussia institutions theoretically free lend their support to practical despotism, and there is little doubt that the Government will carry on the controversy by those powerful arguments, fine and imprisonment, till the harassed press may be glad to propose the expedient devised by the Socialists. A censorship, abominable as it is, relieves honest men from responsibility, and in these days has little power in repressing opinion, since the blank page due to the censor's pencil speaks to the initiated with an eloquence which may be wanting in more direct appeals.

RUSSIA is about to take an important step in advance of the rest of the world in the control of the steamship and railway interests within the empire, by making the proprietors strictly responsible for personal damage done, even to their own employés. A law recently prepared by a special commission, and now before the Imperial Privy Council, provides that companies are in future to be subject to damages for any death or injury caused on their lines to persons, either in or out of their employ, and that such claims cannot be evaded by any previous private agreement for exemption, nor by the plea that all possible precautions have been used. The damages awarded are to be proportioned to the means of the person killed or injured, and are not to be diminished by any supposed impecuniosity of the company charged. Claims for damages may be adjudicated on in any Russian civil court of justice under the law, which is to supersede for all railway cases the previously existing rules and regulations for actions for personal injury. Thus the presence of the injured person, in cases not fatal, is not to be a condition, as it is in other similar trials, since the State itself, through its public prosecutors, henceforth undertakes as a public duty the conduct of all actions arising from railway injuries. The extraordinary stringency of this legislation is no doubt a testimony to the fact that hitherto the great companies have used the notorious delays and evasions common in Russian justice with so much success, that any compensation for injury has been almost unattainable.

No one will have the assurance to deny the happy combination of administrative powers as displayed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the following extract from his "remarks" on the Annual Report of the Jail Administration of the Punjab. His Honor exhibits capacity to act as Jail Superintendent or wholesale or retail dealer as the necessities of the case may demand. He says:—There is at the present time in the Province a large demand for *paper*, and the manufacture of paper is admirably suited for jails, being a form of labour at once hard, distasteful, and remunerative. Great efforts have accordingly been made by the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the paper manufacture, and considerable sums have been sanctioned for the purpose. Nevertheless, His Honor finds on the one hand the officers of the Settlement Department of Delhi and elsewhere constantly complaining that it is impossible to obtain the requisite supply of paper from the jails, and on the other hand the Superintendent of the Montgomery jail complaining that he is not able to dispose of the paper that he manufactures; but inasmuch as the Montgomery jail is on a line of railway, it is not apparent why the surplus paper of Montgomery should not be made available for the wants of the Settlement Department, and why arrangements cannot be made by which the nature and cost of the manufactures in the jails of the Province may be more widely known, and the supply more generally available. His Honor desires that the subject may receive the early and careful attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons during the present year.

A LADY correspondent remarks in a letter to the *Madras Mail*:—"As there seems but little chance of our postal rates with England being reduced for the present, could not the example set by owners of steamers in some of our Colonies be followed with advantage in our case? Take for instance the Cape Colony. Some years ago, the postage on letters under half an ounce in weight to England, was raised from six pence to a shilling. Upon this, to meet the wants of a great portion of the community, the owners of steamers, not belonging to the mail service, commenced a practice they still continue, of taking private mails to England for four pence each letter, instead of a shilling. We have many steamers plying between the various ports of India and London, and if some such arrangement as I have instanced above, could be made, many more letters would be sent home than there are now, and fewer home friendships would dwindle away than is now the case." This would be very nice, but naughty, adds the *Mail*, because illegal. The term "mails" is thus defined in the Government contract with the P. & O. Company:—"For all purposes of these presents, the term 'mails' shall be understood to comprehend all boxes, bags, or packets of letters, newspapers, books or printed papers, and all other articles which are under the existing regulations of the Post Office transmissible by the post without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed or to that in which they may have originated, and all empty bags, empty boxes, and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office service which shall be sent by, or to, or from the Post Office."

THE change in American party relations is becoming evident even to observers whose judgment is liable to be disturbed by a personal interest in the strife of Republicans and Democrats. The *New York Nation* is of opinion that next year the struggle will be between two parties which, whatever their names, will be really "Resumptionist" and "Inflationists." To the former probably most of the present Republicans will belong, to the latter perhaps the mass of the Democrats; but the character of either party will be changed. In particular the Republicans will have to choose new leaders, and already they are getting rid of the old ones, or, in the political slang of the Union, are making them "take back seats." Mr. Boutwell, General Butler, Mr. Conkling, and others who have ruled the Republican party, and who have wrecked its political fortunes, are detected and discredited. The rise of these politicians forms a curious chapter of American history. They "took charge," as the *Nation* says, of the Republican organization, "at the close of the war, as the old chiefs who conducted the war died or were deposed or grew old;" they were "generally second-rate men, who rose to the surface by dexterity simply in the period of 'management,' which in party history follows the period of enthusiasm; they had not, and did not need to have, any marked qualites beyond skill at conventions and glibness in the use of Republican phraseology about human rights and national integrity." Their only notion of a policy was to keep the Southern question in a blazing condition; and while they were occupied in this way they turned the attention of the party and the country away from the pressing problems of the currency, of taxation, of civil service reform, and of honesty in public affairs. These problems were left to solve themselves, and ripened to the financial crash of 1873, and to the present all but hopeless muddle of parties and policies.

ACCORDING to the latest English papers the insurrection in the Herzegovina appears to be nearly at an end. The insurgents attacked a convoy of provisions on the 23rd Sept., and after an engagement lasting four hours were thoroughly routed. On Saturday (Oct. 2) an imperial edict was published at Constantinople, which begins by enacting that agricultural populations who attend to their work peaceably shall be exempted forthwith from a fourth part of the tithes recently imposed. Further, they will be allowed all arrears of taxes up to the Mahommedan financial year of 1289 (1873 1874). The various communities are to be represented in the administrative council of the provinces by persons of their choice. All wishes expressed by them within the limits of legality and good sense are to be received with attention by the Government. Deputations from the annual general assemblies are authorized to come to Constantinople to submit their wishes to the Government. In addition "persons of consideration in their respective communities" are to be summoned from time to time to Constantinople, and information thus obtained is to serve as a basis for reforms and eventual modifications of the laws to be adopted for promoting the general well-being and prosperity of the country. Agents and special controllers are to be appointed to assure the apportionment and collection of taxes in conformity with the law. The edict concludes by stating that a system is at present under consideration which is of a character to satisfy the populations, and to guarantee to them just treatment by means of a conversion of the tithes into a land tax. The Government is likewise engaged in discussing the best way of placing the various taxes upon a uniform fiscal footing. The gradual realization of these reforms and others relating to the police is, it is further stated, decided upon. The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* regards this concession as the best solution of the present difficulty in Turkey and one which will be sure to meet with universal approval. "It is advisable," continues the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, "for the insurgents to accept these concessions, as the reforms now promised will be more earnest and more fertile of good results than former ones." The six Consuls have received instructions to remain at Mostar until further orders.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Bank of Bombay yesterday the whole of the Government shares, 1,200 in number, were realized at 31 per cent. premium, or 1 per cent. above the minimum fixed by the Government. The successful tenderers were Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. We understand that the tenders ranged from 30 1 16 to 33 per cent. premium, and that in the aggregate they were for nearly 4,500 shares. There were, we hear, three tenders for the whole number of shares. Under the influence of these shares being placed the market opened with heaviness yesterday which resulted, eventually in a decline to 33 per cent. premium, but now that the cause of the weakness has been removed, a reaction is not improbable.

THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL.

WE are requested to state that His Excellency the Governor has kindly given up to the Byculla Club the evening of the 10th inst, and taken that of the 16th inst. in exchange for the State Ball at Parell. The Club Ball has now, therefore, been fixed for Wednesday, the 10th inst.

The State Dinner at Parell is to be on the evening of the 8th inst., not on the Prince's birthday. No ladies will be invited to the dinner.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I.

THE NIZAM'S DEPUTATION TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The latest arrival among the Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was that of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., and of the other members of the deputation sent to Bombay on behalf of His Highness the Nizam. They arrived at the Byculla station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a special train of the G.I.P. Railway which left Shahabad at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Nizam's deputation consists of Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Vickar-ool-Oomra, Nawab Mookhtashim-ood-Dowlah, and Rajah Narim'er Persaud, *Peschkar* or Deputy Minister of the State. Other nobles arrived with the deputation, whose names, according to the precedence table, are as follows:—Nawab Khoorshed Jah and Nawab Ikbal-ood-Dowlah, sons of Nawab Vickar-ool-Oomra; Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, Judicial Minister; Nawab Iman Jung, and Nawab Zufeer Jung, grandsons of Vickar-ool-Oomra; Nawab Nizam Yar Jung; Nawab Surfraz Hoosein Khan Bahadoor; Nawab Shumseer Jung Bahadoor; Meer Tahvur Ali; Meer Riazut Ali; Jemadar Kumkam-ood-Dowlah; Jemadar Mookadum Jung; Jemadar Burf Jung; as well as Mr. Purnell, tutor to the sons of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident has been detained at Hyderabad owing to the illness of Mrs. Saunders; but in his stead came Major Tweedie, 1st Assistant Resident. Rajah Kandah Swamee, a well-known official of Hyderabad, also accompanied the deputation to Bombay.

The Byculla station and the approaches to it were more excessively crowded than on the occasion of the arrival of any other prince or chief during the last two weeks. A detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I., consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Lyon, paraded in the station compound; while a party of native cavalry, under a native officer, were drawn up at the entrance. A large party of the city police, under Mr Superintendent Bailey and Mr. Chislett, inspector, preserved order among the crowds outside the station; while the arrangements within the station and on the platform, made by Mr. Dickenson, head inspector Railway police, were really commendable. The tramway traffic was proportionally great, and the movements of the cars were personally superintended by Mr. Lang and Mr. Hill, of the Tramway Company. The platform presented a lively scene. There were present to receive the deputation Major Campbell, officiating Military Secretary to the Resident, commanding the Nizam's escort; Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, Secretary to the Nizam's Public Works Department, who arrived in Bombay some weeks ago; Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, the Bombay agent of His Highness the Nizam; Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee; Messrs. Bomonjee Muncherjee, Dinshaw Muncherjee, Kaikobad Cowasjee, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Ali Abdoolah; the Nawab of Surat; His Highness Acbar Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan, and Mr. LeMesurier, the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway.

The special train was drawn into the station at Parell to enable the members of the Nizam's deputation, who occupied different carriages, to get into one, so as to facilitate their reception at the Byculla station. The train entered the station at the appointed time under the personal guidance of Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager. The members of the Government deputation, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Captain Wodehouse, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and the Oriental Translator, who had met a short time previously on the platform, then went forward to receive the Nizam's deputation, who were conducted by Mr. Ravenscroft, Captain Wodehouse, Major Campbell, and Mr. Wilkinson to the carriages, each drawn by four horses, that were waiting for them at the station. The foremost among these was a State carriage drawn by four horses, which Mr. Ravenscroft asked Sir Salar Jung to enter. This illustration of Oriental politeness, pure and simple, was then adorded to those who stood nearest. Sir Salar Jung blandly expressed his wish to yield precedence to Vickar-ool-Oomra, who, on the other hand, bowed politely and declined the honour. The Minister persisted; but Vickar-ool-Oomra remained firm. At last Sir Salar Jung had to get into the State carriage; and, accompanied by Captain Wodehouse, Major Tweedie, and Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, he was driven, under an escort of native cavalry, to the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Malabar Hill. The rest of the noblemen followed in other carriages. A salute of 17 guns was fired for the arrival of Sir Salar Jung.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·855
Temperature of the Air	81·07
Wet bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·4
Minimum do. do.	72·4
General Direction of wind	N, NxW, N, NNE, WxW, NW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	218

RETURN VISITS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY morning Sir Philip Wodehouse paid return visits to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and His Highness the Maharana of Meywar.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

At 6-50 a.m., two principal officers of the State waited upon the Governor at Parell, and resided over His Excellency to His Highness's residence, "Altamont", Khumballa Hill, where he was met at the foot of the stairs by His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness then conducted His Excellency upstairs into the Durbar Room to a seat on his right hand. Immediately to His Highness' left hand were seated the Chief Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Dalyell, and His Highness' principal attendants. On the right of His Excellency the Governor were seated the Chief Secretary to Government and the Under-Secretary Political Department, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, the Oriental Translator to Government, and His Excellency's personal staff. *Uttar* and *pan* were given by the Maharaja himself to His Excellency the Governor, and to the Officers present with His Excellency by the principal officers of the State. The ceremony attending His Excellency's arrival was repeated at his departure; and a salute of 17 guns was fired on each occasion from the Battery in the Fort. A guard of honor was drawn up at the Maharaja's residence, and presented arms on the arrival and departure of His Excellency the Governor.

THE MAHARANA OF MEYWAR.

From "Altamont," His Excellency, accompanied by the Government officials, escorted by a detachment of the body guard, drove at 8 a.m to the bungalow of the Maharana at Tardeo. Two principal officers of the Meywar State had waited upon His Excellency at "Altamont" and escorted him to His Highness's residence. The ceremonies of reception were similar to those mentioned above. To the left of the Maharana in the Durbar Room was seated Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent, who introduced to the Governor the principal attendants of Meywar. Another salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort Battery on His Excellency's arrival and departure.

VISITS OF RAJAS AND PRINCES TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will receive the following visits at Government House, Malabar Point, to-day at the undermentioned hours:—

7- 0 A.M.—H. H. the Raja of Kolhapoor.
7-25 A.M.—H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
7-50 A.M.—H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypoor.
8-15 A.M.—H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
8-40 A.M.—H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda.
9- 5 A.M.—H. E. Sir Salar Jung, and the Members of a deputation representing H. H. the Nizam.
10-50 A.M.—H. H. the Maharaja of Edar.
11-10 A.M.—H. H. the Meer of Khairpoor.
11-30 A.M.—H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur.
11-45 A.M.—H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur.
12- Noon—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger.
12-15 P.M.—H. H. the Raja of Dhrangadra.
12-30 P.M.—H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla.
12-45 P.M.—H. E. the Dewan of Phalanpoor.
1- 0 P.M.—The Nawab of Radhanpoor.

The Police Commissioner should give orders that the carriages should approach Government House by the long private sea road, and depart by the public entrance in Walkeshwar.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers let me know through your columns the subjects that are required for the entrance examination to Sandhurst College (for commissions in the infantry and cavalry), and what the maximum and minimum ages are at which candidates are allowed to complete?

ENGLISHMAN.

2, November.

THE HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vague wording of the recent Government notification concerning the holidays to be given in honour of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales appears to have created a misapprehension in the minds of some of the heads of departments, for they purpose making their subordinates attend office till two o'clock in the afternoon, thus defeating the object of Government, who intended that three days should be observed as close holidays.

When it is borne in mind that the mercantile community have, most loyally, suspended business for a whole week, and that during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh two week days were observed as strict holidays, now that a greater than he is coming amongst us, it is incredible that Government intend to be more niggardly in distributing its favours.

In the hope that this will catch the eyes of those who are able to remove the cause of dissatisfaction.—I am, &c.

A SUBORDINATE.

THE INSPECTING POST MASTER OF KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter from your own correspondent at Rajkote in your issue of the 25th inst. contains some remarks relative to our Inspector of Post Offices in Kattywar which are neither just nor called for.

No matter by what agency Captain Greig obtained the above post, all who know him know that he is an able and energetic officer, sparing neither pains nor expense to enable him to satisfactorily discharge the duties of the extensive postal area under him, and few men holding a similar appointment could move more expeditiously about, while fewer still, if any, could be found more thoroughly acquainted with the provinces and its language.

His public work is alone sufficient justification of his appointment. To all who have known him no words from me are necessary, but as Kattywar is as small part of the world, and real facts cannot be known to all who have read your correspondent's letter, I shall be obliged if you will give these few lines a public insertion.

Kattywar, 28th October.

V.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers kindly inform me if H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will drive in a closed carriage in the same way as his august brother did, much to the disappointment of thousands who took the trouble of climbing high walls and even roofs of houses higher than cocoanut trees to have a look at His Royal Highness? I hope not, as a drive in an open carriage after four o'clock in the sunstroke, nor will his face change its rosy hue for a chrome yellow, as every one out here in India can say to a certainty.

And by-the-bye, how is it not one of the many excellent Bands now here play at the Bandstand? There are the Bands of the 2nd Queen's, the 2-7th Fusiliers, the 26th Regiment, the Guicowar's, the Governor's, and perhaps one or two others, who can enliven the evenings at the Stand. Besides which, the "Big Guns" as you, Sir, call them, will be glad to have a place to drive up to, "to see and be seen," and at the same time enjoy an hour's sea breeze.

If the Band-wallahs have not the money to carry them to and from the Stand, might I suggest that the Reception Committee set apart a few hundred rupees out of the thousands for this purpose? I know, Sir, that the suggestion is rather late, but "better late than never," send a word or two from your able pen, and the thing's done.—I am, &c.,

CHARLIE BABA.

Bombay, 2nd November.

THE VICEROY AND THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Semper ego auditor tantum?

SIR,—I have watched with much interest the proceedings of the Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund—as far as that influential body of gentlemen have taken the outside public into their confidence—and I have been at some pains to inform myself of the progress made. I have been silent while many of your correspondents, as it appeared to me, shot wide of the mark, and even editorials failed to hit the centre. I am not a practised hand, but, with your permission, will chance a shot.

The Committee addressed a manly and dignified remonstrance to Government pressing the claims of the humbler classes of Europeans to suitable hospital accommodation, and submitting that it was the paramount duty of a civilized Government to make provision for its sick poor. They received in reply an intimation that Government would join in their business; and, in effect, a request that the Committee would mind theirs.

Sir, it must be a well ordered State in which every man attends to his own affairs; but let us see whether Government adopted this rule in the matter of the long-talked of E. G. Hospital. It is known even to outsiders that the premises in Hornby Row, formerly used as a hospital, were sold by Government to a wealthy Parsee, fifteen years ago, for some three or four lakhs of rupees. This money, with accumulating interest, it seems was not added to Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues towards the building of a new hospital in an eligible site. Complications arose with the Government of India, and red-tape disputes retarded the action of the local Government, the very foundations laid by whom, on the Esplanade, at an expense of Rs. 60,000 to the public purse, were afterwards removed.

One of Sir Bartle Frere's last public acts before retiring from the Governorship was to show his interest in the question by visiting the wretched premises still used as a hospital, then undergoing extensive alterations under the energetic Surgeon in charge.

To Sir Bartle, succeeded, by accident of party in England, a Right Honourable needy adventurer, hungering for a peerage, and desirous of veiling the *bar sinister*. He could not dispense with a palace, and therefore carried on, after his own heart's desire, the buildings at Gunnesh Khind, which had been commenced on a reasonable scale. Of course, he swamped his exchequer, and, in furtherance of his great aspirations, he casts about to see whom he might dispoil. Guided by his obsequious Secretary in the P. W. D., and true, perhaps, to his noble origin, he leaves untouched the employés of Government—Secretaries and clerks of sorts—for whom he carries out the palatial designs sanctioned by his predecessor, and he robs—the poor! Gunnesh Khind absorbs, principal and interest, the purchase-money of the European General Hospital. The Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is no longer here, but the "Honourable" Secretary in the P. W. D., through whom this scandalous misappropriation of public money was effected, is in our midst and ought to be called to account. The gallant Colonel—the Committee's medium of corresponding with Government—will probably smile at this; but if the Committee are true to themselves they will bring the matter before a higher tribunal than the Local Government, the futility of the appeal to which, on this matter, must be patent to all who heard H. E. the Governor's Convocation speech on a memorable occasion in 1874. It will be fresh in the recollection of such, that His Excellency then made two rather startling announcements:—

1st.—That he had no authority to put down a riot;
2nd.—That all Bombay now (1874) wanted was a School of Art.

The latter announcement he made *totidem verbis*, but this was prudently *deleted* in passing through the press. The sentiment, however, is still embodied even in the printed report. H. E. is, doubtless, a well-meaning and kind-hearted man, who would take a deep interest in the subject if the Honourable Colonel Michael Cavanagh Kennedy, R.E., his Secretary in the P. W. D., brought it before him; but this is precisely what the 'Honourable" Colonel cannot afford to do, after obsequiously pigeon-holing it for years. His interest and his pique against the merchant class, who form the strength of the Committee, alike conspire to make him obstructive. Bombay under the gallant Colonel can afford to misspend lakhs of rupees on a hydraulic blunder; on an enormously expensive supernumerary road to Mahableshwar; on Railway jobberies, &c., but money is not forthcoming to supply the European sailor or artisan with the first requisite of civilized communities, suitable hospital accommodation.

How long is this state of things to be endured? Some sixty thousand pounds sterling, principal and interest, have been scandalously misappropriated. Is no one to be held responsible? What smallest town in England would submit to such spoliation? The remedy appears to me to be this. Let the Committee seize the opportunity of the Viceroy's presence in Bombay to bring the matter prominently to His Excellency's notice, and let our mercantile class support the cause so vigorously as to convince even Secretaries to Government that a public opinion exists amongst us. Let the perverse obstructiveness of Col. Kennedy be exposed, and the childish vanity be checked, which deludes him into the belief that he can continue to wage war indefinitely with a whole community.

Apologising for trespassing so much on your space, —Yours, &c.,

JUVENAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me trouble you once more with things concerning the Civil Service and its prospects. A Committee has been appointed by the Governor General to consider grievances, and find out a remedy. Mr. Ashley Eden to be president and Mr. Hope is to represent Bombay interests. Now let me have my last fling at this matter.

For the next ten years and more there must be congestion and stagnation of promotion in case of members of the Bombay Civil Service below, say, the fiftieth place on the list. A simple and effective remedy for this would be to permit retirements on minor pensions without invalid conditions. After twelve years' service £250 a year might be given. The pensions to increase £50 a year for every year of service after twelve years. £300 a year after thirteen years, £350 a year after fourteen years, and so on. Persons forced to invalid before having done twelve years' service to do so under present conditions of invalid allowances.

I will not write one word on this subject from the point of view of members of the service to show why this change is desirable. I will state the case entirely as it affects the Government interests.

1. Government should in a position to say to any civilian, We don't want you. Take the pension you have earned. Go. This is done now rarely when flagrant conduct compels extraordinary action, the latter often too tardy or violent; because what has to be done is not provided for by the system. A rule of pension taking by order established on this matter, must be patent to all who heard H. E. the Governor's Convocation speech on a memorable occasion in 1874. It will be fresh in the recollection of such, that His Excellency then made two rather startling announcements:—

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2nd.—That all Bombay now (1874) wanted was a School of Art.

The latter announcement he made *totidem verbis*, but this was prudently *deleted* in passing through the press. The sentiment, however, is still embodied even in the printed report. H. E. is, doubtless, a well-meaning and kind-hearted man, who would take a deep interest in the subject if the Honourable Colonel Michael Cavanagh Kennedy, R.E., his Secretary in the P. W. D., brought it before him; but this is precisely what the 'Honourable" Colonel cannot afford to do, after obsequiously pigeon-holing it for years. His interest and his pique against the merchant class, who form the strength of the Committee, alike conspire to make him obstructive. Bombay under the gallant Colonel can afford to misspend lakhs of rupees on a hydraulic blunder; on an enormously expensive supernumerary road to Mahableshwar; on Railway jobberies, &c., but money is not forthcoming to supply the European sailor or artisan with the first requisite of civilized communities, suitable hospital accommodation.

How long is this state of things to be endured? Some sixty thousand pounds sterling, principal and interest, have been scandalously misappropriated. Is no one to be held responsible? What smallest town in England would submit to such spoliation? The remedy appears to me to be this. Let the Committee seize the opportunity of the Viceroy's presence in Bombay to bring the matter prominently to His Excellency's notice, and let our mercantile class support the cause so vigorously as to convince even Secretaries to Government that a public opinion exists amongst us. Let the perverse obstructiveness of Col. Kennedy be exposed, and the childish vanity be checked, which deludes him into the belief that he can continue to wage war indefinitely with a whole community.

Apologising for trespassing so much on your space,

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th October, was 57 feet, 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 6 tenths.

TORTURE.—Luximon Esoo, who was described on the charge sheet as being the driver of a bullock cart, was yesterday fined in the mitigated penalty of Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for having cruelly ill-used his animal.

TRESPASSING IN THE COMPOUND OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—For trespassing in the compound of Government House, Malabar Hill, a Portuguese named Manuel Ireland and two others, were each sentenced to one day's imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom they were charged with that offence, at the Fort Police Court.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—A man named Adam Syed Hossein, who described himself as a Mussulman, and said he was a butler, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday with having been drunk and disorderly on the Bazoe Palee street on Monday last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and having been identified as an old offender, was sent to jail for seven days with hard labour, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom he was charged.—Francisco Kowstow having pleaded guilty to the same charge, was also committed to jail for seven days.

STEALING LEAD PIPING.—A Parsee named Shapoorjee Cursetjee, who was described as a old offender, was convicted at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on a charge of having stolen a piece of lead piping and a brass cock, the property of Framjee Muncherjee. The complainant said that he was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Young and Company in the Fort, and that the property found on the prisoner belonged to him. The prisoner made no defence, and was accordingly sentenced to jail for six months, being the full term of imprisonment he was liable to.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of a woman named Pochee at the Morgue. The deceased woman was employed as a labourer and was about twenty years of age. On the 1st instant, she was engaged carrying cement and chunam up to the fifth storey of a house in Rampart Row, whensh accidentally fell into the street below. She was sent to the hospital but died soon after admission. The jury recorded averdict that the death of the deceased was occasioned by her having accidentally fallen from the fifth storey of a house.

DRIVING AT NIGHT WITHOUT A LIGHT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Jowan Ramjee a coachman, was charged by a police sepoy before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having driven his vehicle after dark, on a public road, without displaying a light. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined by his Worship in the mitigated penalty of one rupee. The dangers which arise from the negligence with which this man was charged are, at the present time, peculiarly great, as during the night the streets are crowded with foot passengers, the great majority of whom are accompanied by little children.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held at Chowpatty on the 1st instant on the body of a man named Jeewa Aloo. The deceased was a leper and consequently unemployed. He was about 25 years of age. He had lost his fingers and toes. The deceased and some others were going along the road from the Cumballa Hill to the Tower of Silence and while on the way went to the roadside. Almost immediately he called out that he had been bitten by a cobra; and raising a big stone which lay near him threw it at the cobra which was gliding away. The stone struck the cobra and killed it. It was full grown and nearly five feet long. The deceased died almost immediately afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of death from a snake-bite.

CONTINUED WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, a sowcar named Chuni Hood was brought up in charge of the Water Police and charged at the instance of Captain F. E. Angel, of the British ship Fortuna, with continued wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of his officers. The captain, having been sworn, said that the man had been brought on board from jail that morning, he having just undergone a fortnight's imprisonment to which he was sentenced for the same offence. The prisoner said that he wished to join the Navy "and serve his country." His Worship ordered him to be taken before the naval authorities to see whether he could carry out his proposed intention.

"HARISCHANDRA," THE FAMOUS INDIAN DRAMA.—It is with much pleasure we invite attention to an advertisment on our front page regarding a novel vernacular dramatic piece, which is to be produced to-night on the "boards" of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Harischandra is the name of the play, and it is a Gujerattee version of an original Sanskrit drama of very ancient fame. It conveys a sublime moral and is intended to demonstrate the triumphs of truth. We are assured it has been prepared for representation to-night with immense care and at great cost. Surely after the degenerate state to which vernacular drama has been allowed to descend here, a theatrical effort under the auspices of an influential and respectable committee of native gentlemen, ought to command the confidence of the general public who, in their turn, should hail it as a relief. It might interest our readers to know that an English version of this drama was made a few years back by Sir Muttu Koomar Swamy of Ceylon, who was allowed to dedicate it to Her Majesty the Queen.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT SHOLAPOOR.—We hear that an explosion of gunpowder took place last week at Sholapoor, and we regret to hear that nine persons have been killed on the spot by this explosion. These unfortunate people were preparing fireworks for Poona and Kholapoor, which was ordered by the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee at Poona and for Kolapoor by His Highness the Raja of Kholapoor. The orders were sent to Sholapoor, because the fireworks of Sholapoor is of a better quality than that procured at Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—As we stated in our last on the strength of a telegram received from Deccan Hyderabad, that His Highness is not to come to Poona on account of indisposition—all the furniture, rich carpeting, &c. which were placed in the *Eagle's Nest* have been removed and forwarded to Hyderabad; also two riding horses of His Highness, which were at the *Eagle's Nest*, have been sent to Hyderabad. The returning of everything to Hyderabad has left no doubt that His Highness is not even coming to Poona.—*Id.*

ORGAN RECITAL.

THE fine organ in the Town Hall is likely, we are glad to find, to be utilised at last. Mr. Gray, the Organist of the Cathedral, intends to give an Organ Recital on Friday next and he is to be assisted by the two young ladies, Misses Fannie and Lizzie Carandini. These young ladies, already popular in Bombay, will add to the attractions of the Organ Recital and the public may look forward to an entertainment on Friday next which well deserves their patronage. This opportunity of listening to the music of our Town Hall organ should be made good use of, or otherwise that fine instrument will have to pass through another long period of inactivity. If Mr. Gray meets with the success which he merits, it is not probably too much to expect that the periodical concerts that were so well attended a year ago may be repeated with similar results this year.

THE TRAMWAY.

DURING the last week, the Tramway Company have reaped a silver harvest of rupees. Owing conjointly to the Dewalies festival and the presence of so many Rajahs and other big folk in Bombay, Mr. Lang and his able assistant, Mr. Hill, have been sorely pushed in their endeavours to meet the extraordinary traffic. How well they have succeeded, we need not testify. On Sunday last the cars made ninety-five trips only and carried upwards of five thousand passengers during the day, being an average of 52½ passengers per trip. Admirable arrangements have been made to provide for the increased traffic, which is sure to be enormous during H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' stay in Bombay. On the night of the illumination special cars will be run for the accommodation of passengers, and those who may be desirous should secure seats in advance. Precautions will be taken which will obviate any danger of the "special passengers" being crushed or annoyed by ordinary passengers who will not be allowed to travel by the special cars. The charge for a seat on the special cars to and from Colaba to Byculla or *vice versa*, will be one rupee, which, considering the comfort of the drive, in comparison with the wearisome jolting and innumerable delays which buggies and other vehicles will meet with, is by no means unreasonable.

While on the subject of the trams we may mention the new uniforms, which are neat and clean-looking and convenient in shape. The jacket and trowsers of drivers and conductors are alike. They are made of a cream-coloured material similar to that used by the European police, and are braided with white braid in a plain but suitable style. The caps are of black cloth, the shape being the same as that of the brightly coloured caps which almost every native wears. On the front of each cap is a badge, worked in coloured silk thread. The English and American "Jacks" or national flags being crossed. The drivers' badges have the word "driver" over the flags and the letters "B. T. C." below, while the conductors' badges simply bear the letters "B. T. C." It is intended, however, to put the word "conductor," and the conductors' number worked in white thread on a black ground on the collars of the conductors' coat. The Company have, as a rule, managed to secure tolerably clean, good-looking, and decidedly hard-working men as conductors, and now that they are fitted with uniforms, they have every reason to be proud of the result.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPH DYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under some what similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

(Native Opinion.)

Now that the 8th of November, the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to land on the Indian soil, is fast approaching, it should not be forgotten, amidst grand sights of processions and joys of festivity, that there is another side to the Prince's visit, inasmuch as the bearing of this fact in mind by those concerned, may possibly alleviate and lessen an amount of unpleasantness and heart-burnings which are attendant on such occasions as these. Already the tales of gentle pressure and unwilling subscriptions and donations or of officious offerings have begun to ooze out here and there even before the Prince has come amongst us. And when he comes and is met and received by the Princes and the people of India and is gone, it is not unlikely that many a heart-burning and wrong, real or imaginary, may be left behind. They will tend to neutralise the good effects resulting from the Royal visit. No doubt no intentional wrong will be inflicted or offence given; but the officialdom must naturally be anxious to show their work in India in the best light possible to the Prince and do a number of things for the pleasure and enjoyment of His Royal Highness. The glowing accounts of His Highness's reception in India and of the voluntary offerings by the people and Princes of this country for his entertainment, convenience and pleasure, will be read by all classes in England with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction and may possibly add not a little to England's political influence in the countries of the West and of the East. But as well the Majesty of the British Power in India must be satisfied, and one instance of the gratifying of this craving conspicuously observable at this moment in Bombay, is the massing here of the Indian nobility and royalty. And have not, in all ages and countries of this world, powers in the height of their glory, many a vanity to gratify? But we are living in an age of enlightenment and under a rule that despises vain glorifications. Time was when Englishmen in India were content with securing real power in their hands and leaving all its useless manifestations and vain indulgences to the Princes of the land. But now that the growth of their power has reached its natural bounds, the energy of the rulers is being gradually and imperceptibly passing into what may officially be called, a consolidation epoch. In common parlance, however, this official way of denoting the change that is slowly coming over the policy of Government is very differently expressed and understood by the people at large. The process of consolidation is very palpably felt in the making of laws in defiance of all public opinion and popular prejudice and in the aggressiveness observable in every department of the administration. But the most remarkable feature of this process of consolidation observable since the days of Lord Canning, is the gentle hammering of native Princes practically from allies into feudatories and the gradual assumption and display of imperial functions and power as manifested particularly by the Durbars and receptions held from time to time by Governors, Governors-General, and since 1870 by the Princes of the blood royal. As we said above, in all ages and, countries of this world powers in the height of their glory had many a vanity to gratify. And in this view we would not mind the gratification of some of these weaknesses were it only that they were indulged in without the display of that kind of imperial-ism which does harm instead of good, and without that aggressiveness which makes the Chiefs and Princes of India feel that they are governed by foreigners. Even after the Mutiny native Princes were not interfered with as now. They were allowed to remain content with the shadow of power without its substance, and were permitted to indulge in the dream that they were the allies and equals of the British Government. And the British Government was none the less weaker for such kingly vanities. But all this is now changing and the present admin-stration has in one fell swoop conducted itself in a manner which even Lord Dalhousie himself would not have dared to imitate. The present Viceroy has the gratification of excusing the attendance of the Nizam on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay, and the latter the humiliation—for it is nothing else and a very unnecessary one withal—of sending a medical certificate to the Government of India as a proof and voucher of sickness. Is not the simple word of the Nizam, the present head of all the Mussulmans in India, sufficient to carry conviction to the Viceregal mind that he (the Nizam) was sick and could not therefore meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay? With what feelings this episode will be viewed by the public it is not for us to mention. The prejudices of the people of Hyderabad and their sovereign are well known, and if not in deference to the kingly vanities of the Nizam himself, in deference at least to the prejudices of his subjects, the Nizam ought not to have been pressed to come down to Bombay. The pres-ure put upon him appears to have been so great as to oblige him to send a medical certificate testifying to his sickness. Does the Government of India think that the forced presence of the Nizam on the occasion of the Prince's visit to this city will more than compensate the heart-burnings and affronts it would leave behind. We cannot know on whom similar pressure has been exerted to secure their attendance either in Bombay or in Calcutta or in other cities of India. The only result of such a policy will be the neutralising of the good effects flowing from the Prince's visit to this country.

But there are other reasons why native Princes—if they sometimes do,—grudge to attend Durbars and receptions held by the Indian satraps or Princes from England. First of all they are very sensitive on the point of precedence and etiquette, the least departure from which is, in their opinion, a dishonour done to their position and dignity. They would therefore rather forego the opportunity of attending a Durbar and of seeing a Governor or a Prince at the risk of being chilled into displeasure than incur disgrace on a point of prec dence or run the risk of being ordered to decamp within twenty-four hours, as was the case with the Maharaja of Jodhpore. Again they are never used to punctuality during the hot week an order was issued by the local Government holding Political officers "responsible for the punctual arrival of the several Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars at the hour and minute mentioned," at a reception held by His Excell-ncy the Governor. When a local Government could issue such orders as these it is evident what kind of undignified orders and notifications they will not have to conform to when a reception is held by the Governor General or His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. What the holding of Political Agents responsible for the punctual attendance of Rajas and Chiefs to whom they are attached really means, is evident enough. Again if a Raja from over-anxiety to be punctual or misapprehension of time attends a few minutes too early, he has sometimes to wait outside the camp and till his time arrives and before he is received and taken in by the officers appointed for the purpose. The effect of the occuring of such an incident is plainly visible on the face of the Raja himself and the faces of the by-standers. We cannot say here as much of an incident of the kind we have described, when a Durbar was held by Lord Northbrook here in 1872. If by sheer habit—and habit is second nature,—he is late by a few minutes, he incurs the terrible risk of disgracing the Political Officer attached to him, and perhaps of incurring a public disgrace. If such and other incidents occur at the time of the Prince's visit they will in a great measure mar the pleasure of the occasion. Native Princes, we think, require a more delicate handling than is now the mood of the Government towards them seems inclined to afford. It is said that only a few Princes will be afforded the opportunity of privately visiting the Prince of Wales, and of receiving visits from him. Other Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars are, it is said, only to be presented to the Levee to be held by him at the new Secretariat. These Princes and Chiefs are neither the employes nor the subjects, in one sense, of the British Government. No greater cause for regret could therefore be given them than by simply making them attend before the Prince at a Levee. Again a novel procedure was adopted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay of paying return visits to the Rajas and Chiefs assembled here. The Princes and Chiefs paid their visits to His Excellency at the Government House on Tuesday and Wednesday last. His Excellency paid return visits to their Highnesses the Raja of Kolapore, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Rao of Cutch at their residences; whilst all other Rajas, Chiefs and Sirdars were invited by the issuing of a Government Resolution to attend at the Secretariat at stated times on Friday and Saturday last to receive return visits from His Excellency! Is this the English or the Indian mode of paying return visits or a mode brought into fashion by the visit of the Prince of Wales to India? Probably want of time and the inconvenience of seeing so many Princes and Chiefs at their places of residence will be pleaded for the committing of such a breach of etiquette and good manners. But if the Princes and Chiefs could not be treated with respect that is due to them because they are too many of them here, why were so many invited at all to come to the Presidency. When they have received such ample gratified treatment when the Governor of a Presidency was concerned in the matter, it will be easy to imagine what exasperations and slights they may not have to submit to when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales comes on the stage.

But besides the evils resulting from the policy at present pursued by Government towards the native Princes, and from their being somewhat uncivilly hauled by Government officers, high and low, there is a third source of unpleasantness which seems equally objectionable and which should be guarded against. All manner of entertainments will be provided for the pleasure of the Prince. But how some of these are got up will be learnt from the following extracted by the *Indian Mirror* from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

"One other matter may refer to, and that is to explain certain mysterious allusions that have been made in the Calcutta journals, which would only be intelligible to the parties concerned without explanation. For instance, in one of your Calcutta contemporaries of a late date, there was a short article in which the writer referred to the scandal of the action being taken by certain officials which, in the eyes of the natives, reduce our Government to the level of footpads. I was so struck with the remarks contained in this editorial that I was at some pains to enquire how far they were supported by fact. I give you the result, with the assurance that the facts, as now stated, are absolutely and literally true. A certain official of high rank (whose name I send you confidentially) wrote (one saturday evening, I believe,) to a certain Raja, a "officials requisition," stating that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was very fond of horse racing, and that wanted to get up some sport for him. Would the Raja give Rs. 2,000 for a prize? Would he send an answer *per bearer*, for if he would not give it, application would be made elsewhere. The Raja did not like the idea apparently. He does not approve of horse racing, and he had only just put down his name for Rs. 1,000 to the Reception Fund. He would willingly give Rs. 2,000 to any Dispensary or charity in the name of the Prince of Wales, or do anything; but he did not like to subscribe to races. But the revolver was at his head, and there was no resource for him but 'to stand and deliver.' 'If I do not give, he (the official) may report me ill to Government and ruin my good name. What can I do? I must give.' This feat of Turpinism was so successful that it must be repeated. The official pistol was next presented at the head of another Raja (the nephew of the above gentleman), who went with tears in his eyes to his uncle to ask him what he should do. He had a large family of nine children, and a small income; little indeed to depend upon beyond his salary as a Deputy Magistrate at S——, some Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per month. He, doubtless, thought his uncle would give the money, but he too had been already fleeced, and, moreover, he was not particularly well pleased at the practical slight put upon him, first by Lord Northbrook, and secondly, by Sir Richard Temple in the matter of title. He told his nephew to write a respectful letter to the official in question explaining his circumstances and offering a sum such as he felt he could afford to pay. He did so, and it seems that the money was returned with scorn and an intimation that the full amount must be given. The consequence is that the Raja has to starve his family and run into debt to provide sport for the Prince of Wales by money extorted, officially, in terms intended *to impose silence upon*; the, *victim*. Literally, 'your money or your life!' The success here, again was so encouraging that the revolver was levelled at a third victim the younger brother of the first mentioned Raja. He too has had to bleed to water the race course, and will do it, like his nephew with tears. Another well known Babu has been drawn to the extent of Rs. 500 and how far this system of lordly plunder has gone, I cannot say. But I know this, that it has an evil effect as regards the nature of our rule, and the character of our rulers that a hundred times the amount will never compensate, and it will in a great degree tend to neutralise all the possible good that could arise in Bengal from the visit of the Prince of Wales. It is not matter for surprise in view of these circumstances, that the natives look upon us in many respects as not much, if indeed better than robbers—and in the light of such examples it is difficult to contest the point."

No one could have believed this story if it were not for the circumstantial account given by the writer. If such cases of requisitions have occurred in the City of Palaces what could not be done in the Mofussil. Before issuing her sort of requisition from Madras taken from the *Native Public Opinion*:—

"I was surprised to read in your news columns a quotation from some other paper to the effect that the young Zemindar of Ettiapuram in Tinnevelly has promised Rs. 30 000 for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales at Tuticorin. Now I know that the Zemindar of Ettiapuram is a minor, and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. How, under these circumstances, any promise can be received from the Wrongeier by the Government which is placed in a judiciary relation to him or by any body else, and whether in law he has a right to deal with his property at present are doubts that occur to me. The Government must know the sun is extravagant, considering the estate which pays a Peishcush of only a lac a year, and can the Government, in conscience, sanction such an expenditure of the money of a minor ward? It would look like an attempt to throw the burdens which the Government ought to bear upon minor wards under their charge. If the Prince must be entertained at Tuticorin, the Government must do it, and there is a large non official European community at that station for whose special benefit a subordinate Court and a European Magistrate are maintained. But Europeans, though the first to dictate what ought to be done, are very sparing in their donations, teaching thereby the ignorant native of India that he is the greatest fool in the world. As the representative of the native public you ought to watch the action of the Government in this instance"

Thus there is another side to the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India and which we have endeavoured only cursorilly to depict. It is more prudent course be pursued with respect to native Princes, their prejudices and sentiments, half the good resulting from His Royal Highness's visit, will, we are afraid, be lost.

JOHN BLESSINGTON ROBERTS, ESQ., J. P., SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND STATIONERY.

(Indian Charivari.)

SEVERAL of the oldest residents in Calcutta have told us that they can recollect Mr. J. B. Roberts forty-five years ago, but this we know to be an impossibility, as he only arrived in the country in 1840. Besides, a glance at the man, and his robust but still active figure, would at once contradict such an assertion. But it tends to show how thoroughly Mr. Roberts has become identified in the minds of the residents of Calcutta as part and parcel of our city.

Mr. Roberts first came to this country in the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and here, no doubt, he laid the foundation of his really good knowledge of engineering. He joined the Police as a Deputy Superintendent in 1849, and in that service he rose to be the Deputy Commissioner. It is an acknowledged fact that under his rule the Calcutta Police first became an efficient body. In 1856 he was first appointed as a Justice of the Peace, and it is in this latter capacity that he has rendered the most efficient service to the rate-payers of Calcutta, though we must not omit to mention the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, Coroner, and lately of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. With all these qualifications to recommend him, it may seem strange that Mr. Roberts has made for himself many enemies. That such is the case, he would not deny himself, though his enemies are chiefly those who have attempted to reward themselves as "the heaven-born." Independence is Mr Robert's distinguishing trait of character, independence in the cause of all that he considers right, and unfortunately his views do not always coincide with those of others whilst his manner of asserting his views is not always in the best taste. No one is perfect, but few possess more good qualities to redeem his faults than Mr. Roberts. The distinguishing trait of his character is thoroughness. Having put his hand to the plough he will never turn back but complete his work as well as he is able. Of a genial and social disposition he is a general favourite in society, and the number of those in Calcutta who would testify to the genuine charity he has bestowed upon them is legion. Calcutta may well be proud of him as a representative citizen.

Buck.

PICKINGS FROM "THE INDIAN CHARIVARI"—OCTOBER 29.

TIT FOR TAT.

"FRANKY, you must not fidget so!"

"Mamma, you must not talk in church!"

IF you wish to be convinced that civilians ruin themselves financially in early life, go and dine with a Commissioner or a Judge.

A STUDY.

LITTLE girl (to unwelcome visitor). "Please, Mr. Longbore, Pa says he's asleep."

Sudden disappearance of "Pa's" head which has hitherto been distinctly visible.

"TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING."

DOCTOR. "Good morning, Simpson; how is your wife getting on; has she kept to the medicine I prescribed; and has she got her appetite back.

Simpson. "Lor' bless you, sir; got back her happetite; she hate so much last night, that she died of hindigestion.

A BAD CASE.

DOCTOR. "Ah! and you really find yourself weak, eh? You couldn't walk round Jakko, now, for instance?"

Hypochondriac. "Oh dear me no! Why, I actually attempted it the other day, but just as I had walked half way, I found myself totally unequal to do the other half, so I was obliged to walk back again."

PASTORAL EXHORTATION.

THE Revd. Busycorpus (our Station Chaplain with pet theories.) "I think you ought to marry. A young man in your position would otherwise give a handle to much unsavoury talk. Now—h-m—I—hem—think you can't do better—hem—than marry Miss Blanbas, our school mistress. She is young, amiable and accomplished. Your predecessor married her, and I don't—hem—think you can do better than follow the good example."

The Young Missionary (in a state bordering on frenzy). "But—but—Sir—hem—I—"

The Rev. B. "No use arguing with me. You had best think over what I have advised, and give Miss Blan bas a fair trial. You can't do better, Sir—can't do better—else—I shall be under the unpleasant necessity of reporting you to the archdeacon as unfit for your work."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—OCTOBER 9.

THE SILLY SEASON.

Brown (reads from Newspaper). "'Sturgeon picked up dead on the Beach at Weymouth——'"

Mrs. B. "Lor', Brown! And it ain't a month ago you and me 'eard him preach at the Tabbynacle!"

AWKWARD.

The Aristocratic Jones (rather ashamed of his loud acquaintance, Brown.) "You must excuse me, but if there's one thing in the world I particularly object to, it's to having anybody take my arm!"

Brown. "All right, old fellow!—you take mine!"

A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

SCENE—A French Shop at the Sea-side.

Young Lady (wishing to improve her French.) "O—er—esker voos avvy——"

Tradesman (wishing to show off his English.) "O yes, Meess—Sairtenly!"

Young Lady. "Alore vooly voo onvoyay——" Tradesman. "Vatevare you vill please, Meess!—Vare?"

Young Lady. "Er—je dimury Roo de l'Echew, nesvere——" Tradesman. "Vat Nombare, Meess?"

Young Lady. "O, katter-vang-kange; vizerve le Bewro de——"

Tradesman. "Yes, Meess—in faice of ze Ofeece of Post.—Vat a beautifool time it meks to-day!" &c., &c.

NATIONAL MISTAKES.

(By a Dyspeptic Newspaper-Reader.)

IT is a mistake to imagine that water-tight compartments can be relied on to keep iron-clads afloat, if they strike on a rock, encounter a ram, or are struck by a torpedo.

It is a mistake to imagine that our Naval Officers understand their business.

It is a mistake to rely upon our Navy as a first line of defence against invaders.

It is a still greater mistake to rely upon our Regular Army as a second.

A greater still to trust to the Militia as a possible third.

And the greatest of all mistakes to regard the Volunteers as anything better than an armed mob.

It is a mistake to imagine that the British Flag is the standard of freedom, and that slaves setting foot upon British ground (including the quarter-decks of Her Majesty's ships) "never, never, never shall be slaves" any more.

It is a mistake to imagine that with the freest and finest Constitution in the world, we are free from the lowest political vices.

It is a mistake to believe that our houses are our castles so long as we live under the sway of Bumbledom.

In fact, it is the greatest mistake in the world to believe now-a-days that Britannia rules the waves, or that John Bull has the slightest right to turn up his nose at the follies, shortcomings, or vices of his neighbours.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite him who has should do it had a large family of nine children, and a small income; little indeed to depend upon beyond his salary as a Deputy Magistrate at S——, some Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per month. He, doubtless, thought his uncle would give the money, but he too had been already fleeced, and, moreover, he was not particularly well pleased at the practical slight put upon him, first by Lord Northbrook, and secondly, by Sir Richard Temple in the matter of title. He told his nephew to write a respectful letter to the official in question explaining his circumstances and offering a sum such as he felt he could afford to pay. He did so, and it seems that the money was returned with scorn and an intimation that the full amount must be given. The consequence is that the Raja has to starve his family and run into debt to provide sport for the Prince of Wales by money extorted, officially, in terms intended *to impose silence upon*; the, *victim*. Literally, 'your money or your life!' The success here, again was so encouraging that the revolver was levelled at a third victim the younger brother of the first mentioned Raja. He too has had to bleed to water the race course, and will do it, like his nephew with tears. Another well known Babu has been drawn to the extent of Rs. 500 and how far this system of lordly plunder has gone, I cannot say. But I know this, that it has an evil effect as regards the nature of our rule, and the character of our rulers that a hundred times the amount will never compensate, and it will in a great degree tend to neutralise all the possible good that could arise in

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicious aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Chalienge" Brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London Export Chicory Mills, Brugge, Belgium.

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MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. It is close to the sea, and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—JEEVANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel Matheran, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPENED.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEVANJEE & Co.

2nd October, 1875.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Cased Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Factory for Jewellery, MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hum-gum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS,—CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,20 000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
In 12,000 Shares of £10, or Rs. 100 Each.

MANAGING DIRECTOR PRO. TEM.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
MANAGER—T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full board of Directors will be elected.

Bankers in the Punjab, "The Punjab Bank, Limited."
Do. London, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Calcutta, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Bombay, "The National Bank of India, Ld."

AGENT IN ENGLAND { GEORGE HOLME, Esq., President / Derby Chamber of Commerce.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA—Messrs. FITZE & Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Punjab, and will take over the good Will, fixed and permanent of the present Central Asian Trading Company, for a sum of £6,000, or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the Sole Agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Diwan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholders of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of Goods most in demand in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to take in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast extension.

The large profits at present realised on the Goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained, and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinagar and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged for Caravan will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. RUSSELL, at Murree, who will be happy to give all information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawul Pindee, Lahore, Moultan, Murree, Calcutta, or Bombay, in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager C. A. T. Company.

Murree September, 1875.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE W